PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. IV. 1849. No. 3.

FREEHOLD, *September 13th*, 1849.

THE SOCIETY met at this place at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court House. The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the members to order, and, after reading a letter from the President, (the Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,) stating that he was necessarily absent, attending, as a corporate member, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Pittsfield, Mass.—as none of the Vice Presidents were present, nominated the Hon. JAMES G. KING as Chairman, who was thereupon elected and took the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Corresponding Secretary made his Report; laying upon the table letters from the Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Philadelphia; BENJ. SILLIMAN, LL. D., of New Haven; GEORGE H. MCWHORTER, Esq., of Oswego, in acknowledgement of their election as members of the Society: from Professor G. W. MORRIS, of New York; CHAS. G. MCCHESNEY, Esq., the Secretary of State; Hon. WM. A. DUER; Messrs. J. P. BRADLEY, JOHN RODGERS, MCWHORTER and BETHUNE, transmitting donations to the library; and from the Regents of New York University, Historical Society of Maryland, American Antiquarian Society, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and various individuals, on matters connected with the operations of the Society.

Mr. RODGERS forwarded a number of original letters from JOSEPH SHERWOOD, Agent of the Province in London, from 1761 to 1765, addressed to the Treasurer and Committee of Correspondence of the Assembly, on public affairs; and in behalf of Mr. EDMUND MORRIS, of Burlington, the MSS. of SAMUEL SMITH, including the original of his "History of New Jersey," printed in 1765.

In reference to this last donation, the Secretary remarked that as no one who attempted to study the history of the State, could withhold the expression of his thanks for the assistance derived from Smith's history, it would ever be gratifying to have in the library of the Society the original MS. from which it was compiled. It could scarcely be said to have been printed from it, since a slight inspection rendered it apparent that the history had undergone revision, and been much altered in the arrangement of its chapters, &c., in the hands of the proof reader. The plan of SMITH had embraced three subjects, the history of Pennsylvania as well as of New Jersey, and, with them, an account of the Society of Friends in America: and the MS. received by the Society contained all three in one narrative: considered by the author so far complete that he had written a preface and title page; but he finally gave to the public only such portions as referred more particularly to New Jersey. After Mr. SMITH's death, his manuscripts were placed in the hands of PROUD, the Pennsylvania historian, who made free use of them—giving only a general credit in his preface—modifying, expunging, and abridging at his pleasure; but he had not, it was thought, extracted all that was valuable.

The following resolution, submitted by the Secretary, was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Smith Manuscripts presented to the Society by Mr. EDMUND MORRIS, be referred to the Committee on Publications, and that they be authorized to publish in the periodical of the Society such portions or extracts as they may deem advisable.

The Treasurer reported a balance of cash on hand of $251.83.

The Chairman, (Hon. JAS. G. KING,) from the Committee appointed to take charge of the Fund for obtaining information respecting the Colonial Documents, &c., made a report, from which the following are extracts:

"The sum of six hundred dollars was fixed upon as necessary, in the first instance, to be raised by subscription: $535 have been already subscribed, of which $485 are collected. The remaining $50 will shortly be paid, and the farther sum of $65, to make up the

amount required, ought also to be obtained, as it will undoubtedly be needed. Further subscriptions may therefore be forwarded to the Committee.

"Good progress has been already made, by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, entrusted with the work, and abstracts obtained of about 700 papers of dates between 1664 and 1714, of which Mr. STEVENS thinks probably 600 are entirely unknown, here, and illustrate new points in the history of the state.

"Mr. STEVENS thinks it difficult to form an estimate, with accuracy, of the number of papers that may be found in the State Paper Office and elsewhere, relating to New Jersey, prior to 1783, but he feels confident that they will considerably exceed 2,000. He wishes to make the work as comprehensive as possible—and, therefore, he will not omit notice of documents, though they may have already been transcribed by Mr. Brodhead — or may have been printed in some not generally accessible book, or even may be preserved in some collection in New York or New Jersey: but those exceptions will be few. When the work is completed, these abstracts or slips will be arranged chronologically and placed in cases—each containing about 300 slips—in this way they may be used until the society is able to print them."

Accompanying the report were twenty of the abstracts sent over by Mr. STEVENS as specimens of their character, and of the manner in which they would be executed.*

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* As a specimen of the work, and for the information of those who have liberally contributed towards it, the following is given in full. After reading this, not as interesting or important as many, no one can longer doubt the value of such an index, whether the Papers themselves should ever be obtained or not:

"1687. *May* 30 *to July* 12.

"MEMORANDUM of a petition having been presented by the Proprietors of East and West Jersey to the King, complaining that their ships are obliged to enter New York. The petition was referred to the Board of Trade, May 30, 1687. On the 15th June, 1687, the Board of Trade gave their opinion that the Petition be sent to Col. Dongan, Governor of N. York, for his answer — on the 18th of June an order of Council was issued, confirming the Board's opinion. The Proprietors, however, applied the second time, and on the 12th of July, 1687, an order of Council was issued commanding the Board of Trade to hear the Proprietors — the result of which hearing was a letter from the Privy Council to Gov. Dongan under the date of 14th August, 1687.

"S. P. O. B. T. New York, vol. 47, p. 118.

"Entry, 8 folios.

The letters, &c., at the bottom, indicate the place of deposit, ("State Paper Office," "Board of Trade.") The character of the paper (an "entry," not an original or copy,) and its length: so that knowing the price for copying, uniformly 4d. sterling, the cost of any paper is at once seen.

Judge DUER, from the Committee on Publications, reported the continuance of the Society's Periodical, although the designs of the Committee in reference to its enlargement and improvement were materially obstructed by a want of promptness on the part of subscribers in remitting.

"Although the value of this quarterly publication of the Society seems to be fully acknowledged, the Committee regret to state that the want of promptness on the part of subscribers interferes materially with their designs respecting it. As the Society expect its receipts to defray its cost, so was it the intention that all its receipts should be expended upon its improvement, and were due promptitude observed, the Committee would feel authorized, from the number who receive it, to direct at once its enlargement, although, from its size and character, it is already furnished at a very low price. The Committee hope that the consideration of the great difficulty which attends the collection by a society of small sums, widely scattered, will lead the members to relieve them as much as possible from the task."

Dr. MCLEAN, from the Committee on Monumental Inscriptions in Monmouth County, reported that some progress had been made in obtaining those of Freehold and Shrewsbury; and Mr. WHITEAEAD stated that all those of dates prior to 1800 in the cemeteries of Woodbridge, and in one of the cemeteries of Piscataway—several hundred in number—had been procured and were being arranged and prepared for presentation to the Society.

The Chairman laid before the Society a letter, which had just been handed to him, from JAMES T. SHERMAN, Editor of the Trenton State Gazette, in relation to the charges which had appeared in that paper against certain members of the Society and the Recording Officers, which had been commented on by the Corresponding Secretary at the last meeting; and transmitting a paper reaffirming the same, which he asked to have inserted in the Society's Records and published in their proceedings.

Judge DUER moved a reference to the Committee on Publications. The Rev. Dr. MCLEAN objected to a reference to that Committee, and advocated the appointment of a Select one. A general discussion ensued, not only of the immediate matter of reference, but of the whole subject involved. Mr. HAYES moved that the matter be laid

upon the table; which motion was lost, and the question recurring upon Judge Duer's resolution, it was

Resolved, That the communication of the Editor of the Trenton State Gazette, just read, with the whole subject to which he alludes, be referred to the Committee on Publications, for their examination and report.

Mr. HORNOR made some statements relative to the errors in the generally received accounts of the Battle of Trenton, &c., and offered a resolution having in view their correction in the anticipated fourth volume of Mr. Bancroft's history, through the agency of the Society; but as the Society was not in possession of the information to which he referred, as necessary thereto, the resolution was lost.

The Society then adjourned to afford the members an opportunity of visiting the Battle-ground and the public institutions of the place.

EVENING SESSION.

The Society again convened at 7½ o'clock.

The Chair appointed Messrs. JOHN WHITEHEAD and THOS. H. STEPHENS a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account preparatory to the Annual Meeting.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES KING,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee cause to be prepared for the Honorary, Corresponding, and Life Members of the Society, engraved diplomas or certificates of membership, bearing such inscription and devices as they may deem appropriate; and that the same, after receiving the signatures of the President, or one of the Vice Presidents, and the Secretaries, be transmitted, free of expense, to those entitled to them.

On motion of Mr. WM. B. KINNEY,

Resolved, That when Corresponding Members of this Society remove into the State, they shall, by their change of residence, become Resident Members, unless they decline: and when Resident Members remove from the State, they in like manner shall become Corresponding Members.

Dr. MCLEAN presented, in behalf MR. ROBERT L. ROBINS, of Burlington, an Indian arrow head, (of flint,) pipe, (of soap-stone,) and stone axe, ploughed up in Burlington County.

Mr. KINNEY presented, in behalf of Mr. LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, of Newark, a metallic copy of the gold medal voted by Congress to

Gen. DANIEL MORGAN, on 9th March, 1781, bearing inscriptions in Latin, of which the following are translations:

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS
TO
GEN. DANIEL MORGAN.

(Reverse)
Victory the Defender of Liberty.
The Enemy routed, captured and slain,
at Cowpens, January 17,
1781.

The obverse of the medal represents America, in the midst of implements of war, crowning Morgan with a wreath of laurel; and the reverse gives a spirited delineation of the battle.

Dr. MURRAY made some remarks relative to Gen. Morgan, who was born in New Jersey, and observed that he united the best characteristics of the Christian, the Patriot, and the Soldier.

The Corresponding Secretary presented in behalf of the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., of New York, a copy of a "Memorial from Colonel LEWIS MORRIS, on the state of religion in New Jersey about the year 1700" — from the papers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Reference being made therein to GEORGE KEITH, the first settler of Freehold, Mr. WHITEHEAD read in connection a Biographical Sketch of that distinguished Quaker and subsequent Missionary of the Established Church of England.

Mr. CHARLES KING then read a paper on the "Battle of Monmouth — describing the movements of the respective armies prior to, during, and subsequent to the conflict, and narrating the prominent circumstances of the time.

On motion of Mr. KINNEY,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to Mr. KING for the valuable and interesting paper he had just read, and that he be requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

Mr. AMZI C. MCLEAN suggested the propriety of the Society's republishing the proceedings of the Court Martial of General Lee, which had become a scarce book; as it contains, in the testimony of the different officers examined, very full details of the operations of

the respective corps at the Battle of Monmouth; and a resolution being offered to that effect, the subject was referred to the Committee on Publications for their consideration and decision.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Trenton on the third Thursday of January next, in accordance with the by-laws.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, September 13th, 1649.

FROM THE REV. DR. BETHUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 23, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

I gratefully acknowledge your note acquainting me with my having been elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society; and in accepting the flattering distinction so kindly conferred upon me, I beg leave to assure you that I shall count myself happy if I should ever be able to shew by any evidence my high respect for the aims and usefulness of your excellent association.

I have the honor to be

Your ob't servant,

GEO. W. BETHUNE.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, *Corres. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.*

FROM GEORGE H. McWHORTER, ESQ.

OSWEGO, (N. Y.) *May 28th,* '49.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th inst., communicating to me my election as a Corresponding Member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

In advising you of my acceptance of the membership, I beg you will make known to the Society my high appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, and the grateful sensibility with which I have received so unexpected and undeserved a testimonial of kindness and respect from my native State and youthful home, which I have never ceased to honor and to love.

If the opportunity should ever present itself of communicating any thing of historical interest to the Society, I shall certainly not neglect it.

I can hardly express to you the pleasing and grateful feelings I have experienced in observing such a number of the old and honored Jersey names among the officers of the Society.

Believe me, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

GEO. H. McWHORTER.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ., *Corres. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.*

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, LL.D.

NEW HAVEN, *July* 6, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—

I must beg pardon for my long delay in thanking you for your official notice of my election as an "Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society."

Urgent circumstances have caused delay in my correspondence, but in the present instance it has not arisen from a failure to appreciate very highly both the importance of the Society and the honor of being enrolled among its members.

New Jersey is fruitful in materials for most interesting history. I have walked over her battle-fields with intense interest, and during my last visit to Princeton — 1841 — the lamented Professor DOD, with a large and exact plan, constructed by himself and his brother, attended me over the grounds rendered memorable by the death of MERCER, and by the still more memorable consequences which resulted from the conflict and the previous one at Trenton.

I have just perused Bishop DOANE's vivid and beautiful address before the Historical Society; it is replete with the most interesting views.

Wishing to your Society full success in its very laudable efforts, I remain, with thanks for the honor they have done me, respectfully,

Your and their very obedient servant,

B. SILLIMAN.

In Col. Trumbull's beautiful and splendid picture of the battle of Princeton, which is in the Trumbull Gallery of Yale College, Captain

Leslie, of the British army, having received a mortal wound, is pale with impending death, although still on his feet, and his sword hangs by a thong from his wrist. Col. Trumbull told me that, when he was painting that picture in London, Sir Robert Kerr Porter, the celebrated artist, soldier and traveller came into his painting room and being asked by the American artist in what way he could best express that crisis of a soldier's fate, he suggested that mode,—remarking that an officer often carries into battle a strop secured to his wrist and to the hilt of his sword, that he may not lose it in case of a wound received in the sword hand.

Captain Leslie was son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, of Scotland. After the battle of Princeton was ended, Gen'l Washington, attended by his staff, among whom was Dr. Rush, observed an elegant young officer apparently dying and sustained in the arms of his servant; the individual was Capt. Leslie, and Dr. Rush requested permission to take charge of him, remarking "I have often dandled him on my knee in his father's house, where I was received as a child of the family." Dr. Rush remained with him until he died and caused him to be decently interred and a monument to be erected (I believe) at Pluckemin — and the family were satisfied, after the Revolution was over, to have his bones remain unmolested.

It happened to me in November 1805, to sit at dinner at the house of Mr. Henry Thornton, at Clapham, near London, next to Lord Leven and Melville, brother of Captain Leslie. He enquired with a pensive interest, whether I was acquainted with the battle ground of Princeton—and on being answered in the affirmative, he replied—"I had a brother killed in that battle—Captain Leslie."

The battle of Trenton is also here in the Trumbull Gallery—a fine picture, but the artist regarded the battle of Princeton as his masterpiece. I should be most happy to shew them to you, or any of your associates, and to mention other historical incidents connected with them which I learned from Col. Trumbull.

The Battles of Princeton and Trenton are not among those in the Rotunda at Washington.

FROM JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, ESQ.

NEWARK, *June 11th*, 1849.

SIR,—

Mr. Maillard, of Bordentown, the Executor of the late Joseph Bonaparte, Count of Survilliers, deeming it eminently fitting to pre-

sent the Historical Society of this State with some memorial of the Count, who resided among us, in the capacity of a quiet and dignified citizen from 1816 to 1831, has desired me to place in your hands for that purpose, which I now have the pleasure of doing, a finely engraved portrait of Joseph, accompanied with a biographical sketch of his life, taken principally from an article which appeared in the North American Review, and also an autograph letter, to which I have appended a translation. Please have these interesting memorials placed in the archives of the Society, and accept for yourself personally the kind recollections and regards of Mr. Maillard.

Truly yours,

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower,
Pres't of the N. J. Historical Society.

[TRANLATION.]

FROM COUNT OF SURVILLIERS TO PROFESSOR CREVELLI.

Point Breeze,* 14, *July*, 1829.

Sir,—

I have received your letters of the 11th and 12th. I do not mean to be understood as declining to receive a work relating to my brother Napoleon: I am too deeply interested in his memory, to reject any light which presents itself upon his life, from whatever side it may come. Nor am I, what you seem to think, *a rich man.*

I prove these two assertions by the pleasure with which I accept of the pamphlet you mention, and by the transmission of the enclosed check, more conformable to my actual means, than to the desire I have of promptly smoothing the difficulties you meet with in this country. I think I am authorized to evince this feeble homage by the confidence which you show me, and by the post-script of your letter of the 12th.

I am not acquainted with England, and am disposed to think your judgment of it correct: I have lived here for a long time, and I think your particular position causes you to judge this country too unfavorably.

Accept, Sir, my wishes for your happiness, and your return to the fortunate shores of your nativity.

Your faithful servant,

JOSEPH, *Count of Survilliers.*

Profess'r Crevelli.

* The Count's residence at Bordentown, N. J.

DONATIONS

Announced September 13th, 1849.

From the Virginia Historical Society—Early Voyages to America, &c., by Conway Robinson.

The Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser, for July, 1849.

From the Maryland Historical Society—Narrative of Events which occurred in Balimore town during the Revolutionary War.

Memoir of Benj. Banneker, read before Maryland Hist. Society by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

Discourse on the Life and Character of Geo. Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore, by J. P. Kennedy.

Journal of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada, 1776, with a Memoir, by Brantz Mayer.

Mr. Brantz Mayer's Discourse at the Dedication of the Baltimore Atheneum, 1848.

Remarks of the U. S. Catholic Reporter on the Discussion between J. P. Kennedy and his Reviewer.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Amer. Philos. Society from April, 1847, to March, 1849.

From the United States—Twenty-nine volumes of State Papers, embracing the Public Documents of the 1st Session of the 30th Congress, and three volumes of Senate Documents of the 28th Congress.

From the State of New Jersey—Fifty volumes of "New Jersey Revolutionary Correspondence."

From the Regents of the University of the State of New York—Catalogue of the N. York State Library.

Annual Reports of the Trustees of the N. York State Library to the Legislature, for the years 1845, 1847, '48, '49.

Annual Reports of the Regents of the University, (N. Y.) on the Condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, with Catalogues of the same, (1848, 1849.)

Catalogue of Historical Papers and Parchments received from the office of the Secretary of State, (N. Y.) and deposited in the State Library.

Communications from the Governor to the Senate of N. York, on International Exchanges, &c.

The Documentary History of the State of New York, by Dr. O'Callaghan.

Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, vols. 1st & 2d.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Reports, etc., of the Smithsonian Institution, from the 3d Annual Report of the Regents.

From the New England Historical and Genealogical Society—The N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal for July, 1849.

From the American Association for the Advancement of Science—Proceedings of the Society in September, 1848.

From the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church—The Spirit of Missions from 1836 to 1839, inclusive.

From Mr. Jacob Johnson of Newark—Abstract of Charter and Proceedings of the Society for Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts, from Feb. 1768 to Feb. 1769.

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of Lieut. Gov. Tailer, Boston, 1731, 2.

Diary of Travels among the Natives of the Ohio, &c. (imperfect.)

Three Numbers of Dr. Rippon's Baptist Annual Register.

Two Numbers of the American Baptist Magazine.

Dr. Magie's Sermon at the Installation of Rev. C. Hoover in Newark.

New York Pocket Almanac for 1772.

Constitution of the Anti-Union of Church and State Society, (Paterson.)

A British Coin, (1675.)

A (supposed) Bengalese Coin.

From Mr. J. R. Burnet, of Livingston, Essex Co.—Journal of N. J. Legislative Council, (1820.)

Votes and Proceedings of the 43d, 46th, 47th, and 49th General Assemblies of N. J.

From Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., Philadelphia—Reprint of Poor Richard's Almanac for the year 1733.

By Joel Munsell, of Albany, (in exchange)—The American Biographical Sketch Book.

Every Day Book of History and Chronology, 2 vols.

Neilson's Burgoyne's Campaign.

Randall's Digest of N. Y. School System.

Annual Reports of N. Y. Superintendent of Schools for 1846, '48, '49.

Thirteenth Annual Report and Documents of the N. Y. Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Managers of N. Y. Institution for the Blind.

Reports on Normal Schools of N. York for the years 1845, '46, '47, '48, '49.

From Hon. Dudley S. Gregory—The Congressional Globe, (new series,) from No. 62 to 68.

Appendix to the same, (new series,) from No. 48 to 76.

From Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark—The Spirit of Missions, from 1840 to '48, in Nos.—(completing the Society's set.)

N. Jersey Legislative Reports on Colonial Records.

Report of Secretary of Treasury on Light Houses.

Sundry Congressional Speeches.

Memorial of W. A. Whitehead in relation to Key West and Indian Key.

The Military Glory of Great Britain, &c.—a Musical Entertainment given at Nassau Hall by the Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree at the close of the Commencement, 1762.

Gov. Haines's Proclamation of the N. Jersey Constitution.

Addresses at Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall.

27th Annual Report of the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Reports of Joint Boards of Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Rail Road (1848.)

Letter to Managers of Episcopal S. S. Union, &c.

1st Annual Report of Essex Co. Bible Society.

Document relating to the Investigation of the Banks of Louisiana.

Annnual Report of the Amer. Institute, N. Y. 1846.

Charter and By-Laws of Newark Library Association.

Proceedings of Episcopal Board of Missions for 1839 and 1841.

Journals of N. Y. Diocesan Convention from 1839 to 1842.

Journal of General Convention of Episcopal Church, 1838 and '41.

Atlas of New York.

Map of the village of Auburn, N. Y.

Plan of Pittsburg, Pa.

Map of Perth Amboy and surrounding country.

Plan of the City of New York, 1728.

Plan of the Town of Fayetteville, N. C.

Manuscript Minutes of Transactions of Inhabitants of Amboy, and subscription for support of Schoolmaster, 1773: with other MSS. on the same subject.

Schedule of the Personal Estate of John Harrison, of Perth Amboy, 1729.

Original MS. Map of the Island of Key West.

Two Dutch Bricks, from one of the old Jauncey Houses in Wall street, New York, built about 1698, and torn down May, 1849.

From Mr. William B. Kinney, of Newark—A Topographical Map of Jersey City, Hoboken, and the adjacent country.

From Mrs. Julia M. Smith, Newark—The Churchman's Magazine, Parts of vols. 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

The United States Magazine for June and July, 1794. (Published in Newark.)

The Assembly's Missionary Magazine for parts of the years 1805 and '6.

The Port Folio for April, June, and Nov. 1816.

The American Monthly Magazine for Dec. 1817, and Jan. and Feb. 1818.

The Ordeal, Nos. 2, 3, 10 and 18, (1809.)

Modern Infidelity considered: a Sermon by Robt. Hall.

The Integrity of Christian Doctrine, by Bp. White.

Christ Crucified the Christian's Hope, by Bp. Moore.

The Churchman: a Sermon by Bp. Hobart.

The Doctrines of the Church; a Sermon by Bp. Moore.

Bp. Hobart's Address to the Students of Gen. Theo. Sem'y of Prot. Epis. Church.

Bp. Hobart's Pastoral Letter on Clerical Associations, and a Vindication of the same.

Constitution of the Prot. Epis. Church in the U. S.

Journal of the Gen. Convention of Prot. Epis. Church, 1811.

Journal of Convention of Epis. Church in N. J. for the years 1810, '11, '19, '23, '24, '27, '28.

The African Repository for parts of the years 1840, '41, '42.

Sundry Congressional Documents.

From Hon. Wm. A. Duer, LL.D.—Address of J. N. Reynolds on Exploring Expedition.

Gallatin on the Rights of the U. States, on the N. E. Boundary.

Outlines of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the U. States.

Biography of Stephen Girard.

A volume of interesting Pamphlets.

Paulding's Slavery in the U. States.

Van Rensselaer's Account of the Affair of Queenstown.

Gurley's Life of Ashmun.

Dr. Berrian's History of Trinity Church, N. Y.
Duer's Lecture on Constitutional Jurisprudence of the U. States.
Reese's Letters to Hon. Wm. Jay, on Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies.
Imperfect Sets of American Law Magazine, the North American and American Reviews.
Acts and Resolutions of the 28th and 29th Congresses.
Acts of the 68th, 70th, 71st and 72d Legislatures of N. J.
Spencer's Reports, vol. I. parts 1st, 2d and 3d.
Green's Chancery Reports, vols. 2d and 3d.
Journals of the 3d and 4th Senates of N. J.
Votes and Proceedings of 71st and 72d Legislatures of N. J.
Report of Commissioner of Patents, (1846 and 1847.)
Fremont's Exploring Expedition.
Reports of the Smithsonian Institution.
Third Annual Report of Regents N. Y. University.
Report of N. Y. Legislature on Capital Punishments, (1841.)
Prof. Beck's Report to Gov. of N. Y. on the Geological Survey of the State.
Observations on the Origin and Conduct of the War with Mexico.
McKenney's Reply to Kosciusko Armstrong.
U. S. Nautical Magazine, 5 numbers.
Third Report (N. Y.) Prison Association.
The Life and Times of Martin Van Buren.
J. Fennimore Cooper's Account of the Battle of Lake Erie.
Duer's Reply to Colden's Vindication of the Steamboat Monopoly.
H. P. Peet's Address before N. Y. Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 1846.
Prof. Francis's Address on Natural History.
Fremont's Geographical Memoir upon Upper California.
Lyell's Lectures on Geology.
Bp. Doane's Address on Laying Corner Stone of Grace Church, Newark.
Ends and Objects of Burlington College.
Message of Gov. N. J. to the Legislature, 1849.
Reports on N. J. State Prison, 1844 and 1848.
Case of the Somers' Mutiny, and Defence of Capt. McKenzie.
Twelfth Annual Report of N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.
Proceedings of Gen. Convention of Epis. Church, 1844.
Proceedings of the Court for the Trial of Bp. Onderdonk.

Jay's Reply to Bp. Onderdonk's Statement.
Sanglante Insurrection dies 23, 24, 25, 26, Juin, 1848.
Prospectus of the Universal Atlas of Geography.
Geographie en Douze Dictionaries, &c.
Epistemonie en Tables Generales D'Indication des Connaissances humaines.
Mr. Henderson's Centennial Discourse.
American Art-Union Transactions, 1846.
Dr. Channing on the Creole Case.
Investigation of Affairs of Del. & Rar. Canal and Camden & Amboy Rail Road Cos.
Beach's Wealth and Pedigree of Wealthy Citizens of New York.
Anthon's Discourse on the Death of Rev. Hugh Smith.
Bp. Hopkins's Pastoral Letter.
Address in Congress on the Death of J. Q. Adams.
Mr. Speaker Winthrop's Address on the Laying of the Corner Stone of the National Monument to Washington.
Lives of Eminent Statesmen, by J. Q. Adams.
Sundry Charges and Convention Sermons, by Rt. Rev. Bp. Doane.
Judge Edmond's Address on Constitution and Code of Procedure, &c., of New York.
Review of Judge's Cowan's Opinion in the case of Alex. McLeod.
The Matter of the N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., &c.
The Creole Case and Mr. Webster's Despatch Reviewed.
Rev. Mr. McLeod on Capital Punishments.
The Case of Gen. Gaines and Wife.
Rev. Mr. Patterson's Discourse on "Some Causes of Religious Coldness."
Memorial in Regard to Trinity Church, N. Y.
Beasley's Examination of Tract No. 90.
Trinity Church Question, N. Y.
64th Annual Convention of Epis. Church, N. Y.
39th An. Report of N. Y. Epis. Tract Society.
Report of Com. of N. Y. Hist. Soc'y on a National Name.
Imperfect sets of the Literary World and the Literary American, and of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.
Sundry Congressional Speeches and Documents.
Swords' Pocket Almanac for the years 1830, '42, '45, '46, '47, and other Almanacs.
New Jersey Annual Register for 1846.
The Politician's Register.

Semi-Centennial and Commencement Cards of Columbia College, N. York.

Map of the State of Florida.

" Columbia River.

" the Seat of War in Mexico.

" Fremont's Exploring Expedition.

" Texas, and countries adjacent.

From Samuel H. Pennington, M. D.—Annual Report of Managers of N. York State Lunatic Asylum, 1844.

North American Magazine, 8 numbers.

Some account of the Letheon.

Rev. Mr. Mason's Convention Sermon in Trinity Church, Newark.

Colleges essential to the Church of God.

Argument of John Quincy Adams in the Case of the Amistad Negroes.

African Repository for Oct. 1844.

Report on Normal Schools.

Catalogues of the College of New Jersey for 1834, '37, '48.

Catalogue of the Cliosophic Society, (College of N. J.)

Report of Commissioners to ascertain the number of Lunatics in New Jersey.

Reports of Trustees of School Fund, N. J. 1842, '45.

Report of Board of Education of Presbyterian Church on Parochial Schools.

D'Homergue's Essays on American Silk.

A Lecture on Natural History of N. Jersey before Newark Mechanic's Association, by Saml. L. Mitchell, M. D., LL.D.

From Mr. John Rodgers, of Burlington—Original Letter from Rich'd Smith, of Burlington, dated Oct. 10, 1756, addressed to his children, to be read after his decease.

Thirty-two Original Letters from Joseph Sherwood, (Agent of Province,) from his appointment, 1761, to the appointment of his successor, 1766, and settlement of his accounts, 1768.

From Mr. Samuel H. Congar, Newark—Sundry Manuscripts, Letters, Guard Reports of Revolutionary Militia, &c. from Papers of the late Maj. Samuel Hayes.

From Mr. Edmund Morris, of Burlington—The Manuscripts of Sam'l Smith, including his History of New Jersey.

From Prof. O. W. Morris, New York—MSS. copies of Reports of Deaf & Dumb Asylum for the first eight, the tenth and fifteenth years — *the same being out of print* — to make the Society's set complete.

THE MEMORIAL OF COL. MORRIS

CONCERNING THE STATE OF RELIGION IN THE JERSEYS. 1700.

Presented by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., *of N. York.*

The Province of East Jersey has in it Ten Towns, (viz.) Middletown, Freehold, Amboy, Piscataway and Woodbridge, Elizabeth Town, Newark, Aqueckenonck, and Bergen, and I Judge in the whole Province there may be about Eight thousand souls. These Towns are not like the towns in England, the houses built close together on a small spot of ground, but they include large portions of the Country of 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and all the Settlements within such State and bounds is said to be within such a Township, but in most of those townships there is some place where a part of the Inhabitants sat down nearer together than the rest, and confined themselves to smaller portions of ground, and the town is more peculiarly designed by that Settlement. Those towns and the whole province was peopl'd mostly from the adjacent colonies of New York and New England, and generally by Those of very narrow fortunes, and such as could not well subsist in the places they left. And if such people could bring any religion with them, it was that of the Country they came from, and the State of them is as follows:—

Bergen, and the out Plantations are most Dutch, and were settled from New York and the United Provinces they are pretty equally divided into Calvinist and Lutheran, they have one pretty little Church, and are a sober people, there are a few English Dissenters mixt among them.

Aqueckenonck was peopl'd from New York also, they are Dutch mostly and generally Calvinist.

Eeizabeth Town & Newark, were peopled from New England, are generally Independents, they have a meeting house in each town for their public worship, there are some few Churchmen, Presbiterians, Anabaptists, and Quakers settled among them.

Woodbridge was settled from New England and were generally

Independents till about 16 years since, there was a number of Scots Presbyterians amongst them, the People are divided mostly into Presbiterians and Independents, and there is mixt amongst them Baptists, Quakers, Ranters, cum multis aliis.

Piscataway was settled from New England, and is called the Anabaptist Town, from about twenty in that Town that agree in that Persuasion, the rest of the People are of all, or of no religion.

Perth Amboy the Capital City was settled from Europe, and we have made a shift to patch up the old ruinous house, and make a church of it, and when all the Churchmen in the Province are got together, we make up about twelve Communicants, the People of that town are a mixture of all Persuasion.

Freehold was settled from Scotland (Mr. Keith began the first settlement there, and made a fine Plantation, which he afterwards Sold, and went into Pensilvania) and about the one half of it are Scotch Presbiterians, and a sober people, the other part of it was settled by People (some from New England, some from New York, and some from the forementioned towns) who are generally speaking of no religion. There is in this Town a Quaker Meeting-house, but most of the Quakers who built it are come off, with Mr. Keith, they have not fixt yet on any religion, but are most inclinable to the Church, and could Mr. Keith be persuaded to go into those Countrys, he would (with the blessing of God) not only bring to the Church the Quakers that come off with him in East & West Jersey, which are very numerous, but make many Converts in that Country.

Middletown was settled from New York and New England, it is a large Township, there is no such thing as Church or Religion amongst them, they are p'haps the most ignorant and wicked People in the world, their meetings on Sundays is at the Public house, where they get their fill of Rum, and go to fighting & running of races which are Practices much in use that day all the Province over.

Shrewsbury settled from New England, Rhode Island and New York, there is in it ab't thirty Quakers of both Sexes, and they have a meeting house, the rest of the People are generally of no Religion—the Youth of the whole Province are very debauch'd and very ignorant, and the Sabbath day seems there to be set apart for Rioting and Drunkenness. In a word, a general Ignorance and immorality runs through the Youth of the whole Province.

There was in the year One thousand six hundred ninety-seven some endeavors to settle a maintenance in that Country for Ministers, and the greatest part of the house of Comons there were for it, but one

Richard Hartshorne a Quaker, and Andrew Broun [Bowne] an Anabaptist found means to defeat it that Session, and before the Assembly could sit again, arriv'd one Jeremiah Bass an Anabaptist Preacher with a Comission from the Proprietors of East Jersey to be their Governour, and with Instructions and Orders from them not to Consent to any act to raise a Maintenance for any Minister of what Perswasion soever, so that there is no hope of doing any thing of that kind till that Governm't is in other hands.

In West Jersey in the year 1699 there were 832 freeholders of wch there were 266 Quakers, whose number are much decreased since Mr. Keïth left them. The Quakers in yt Province are ye men of the best Rank and Estates—the rest of that Province (generally speaking) are a hotch Potch of all Religions, the Quakers have several Meeting houses disperst up and down that Province and I believe none of the other perswasions have any. They have a very Debaucht Youth in that Province and very ignorant.

Pennsylvania is settled by People of all languages and Religions in Europe, but the People called Quakers are the most numerous of any one perswasion, and in Philadelphia the Capital City of that Province, there is an Episcopal Church, a Quaker Meeting house, a Presbiterian Meeting house, an Anabaptist Meeting house, and I think an Independent Meeting house, and a little w'thout ye Town a Sweeds Church, the Church of England gains ground in that Country, and most of the Quakers that came off with Mr. Keith are come over to it: The Youth of that country are like those in the neighboring Provinces very Debaucht and ignorant.

I shall now suggest some measures w'ch may conduce to ye bringing over to the Church the People in those Countrys.

First That no man be sent a Governor into any of those Plantations, but a firm Churchman, and if possible none but Churchmen be in his Counsel and in the Magistracy.

2*dly* That Churchmen may have some peculiar privileges above others. This (if practicable) must be done by Act of Parliament.

3*dly* That there may be some measures fallen upon to get Ministers to preach gratis in America for some time, till there be sufficient numbers of Converts to bear the charge & I presume that may be accomplish'd this way.

Let the King, the A Bishop, ye Bishops & great Men admit no Man for so many years to any great Benefice, but such as shall oblige themselves to preach three years gratis in America, with part of the living let him maintain a Curate, & the other part let him

apply to his own use. By this means we shall have the greatest & best men & in human probability such men must in a short time make a wonderful progress in the Conversion of those Countries, especially when its p'ceived the good of Souls is the only motive to this undertaking.

MEMBERS ELECTED

September 13th, 1849.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Daniel Babbitt, *Orange.*
Joseph A. Bowles, *Newark.*
Stephen H. Condict, *Newark.*
Charles R. Day, *Orange.*
Philip Kingsley, *Orange.*
William H. Mott, *Newark.*
Isaac W. Scudder, *Jersey City.*
Daniel F. Tompkins, *Newark.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, *Washington, D. C.*
Alexander Thompson, *New York.*
Rev. C. C. Van Arsdale, D. D., *Philadelphia.*
Rev. Elias R. Fairchild, D. D.

LETTERS

From WM. PEARTREE SMITH to ELIAS BOUDINOT,*

On the Suspension of Hostilities between the United States and Great Britain.

TO MR. BOUDINOT.

NEWARK, *April* —, 1783.

MY DEAR SIR,—

The glorious work is completed! I salute and congratulate you on the opening of this, I hope, auspicious day — a day which, with the name of my Friend, will be recorded in the page of History, when his Spirit and mine, I trust in God, will be celebrating a Jubilee of eternal Peace and Harmony.

The fine air of this illustrious morning, you will find has set my silent bells into a little jingle; and the imperfect sounds are conveyed to your ears. They are very weak, I must confess. I am incapable of ringing the Grand and Noble Chimes of Triumph. They utter, however, very sincere joy and my ardent aspirations.

And now my dear Sir, all hands to work, to set all the parts of the Great acquired machine into some order, which I fear is all going to Pieces, without sufficient force in the Commanding Spring, (over which you now preside) and which must be acquired. All the inferior wheels will run into Confusion, and by and bye, some Master Hand will seize it. So did a Cromwell; and if this should become necessary, as (inter nos et sub rosa) I think it will, God grant it may be the man who merits from the Country he has rescued — a DIADEM!

I will detain you no longer, but finish my Letter, only tagging a little laughing mocking Picture at the End on't—

> The Conscious Tory hangs his humbled Head,
> Or sneaks to Scotia with his axe and spade;
> Reluctant — there to weep 'mid Fogs or Frost—
> His Friends, his Family, his Country lost.
> There toils and sweats beneath inclement skies,
> Envies the once *damn'd Rebel*—curses George and dies.

W^th^ all imaginable respect to the Ladies, elder and younger,
I am w^th^ y^e^ truest Esteem and Friendship,

Yours, W. P. S.

* Mr. Boudinot was President of the Continental Congress, in which body he was one of the Representatives from New Jersey.

To Mr. Boudinot.

NEWARK, *April 22d,* 1783.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Tho' my Letters are hardly worth the waste of your time in reading, yet would it be an unpardonable omission not to acknowledge, and with much thankfulness, your constant remembrance of so recluse a Friend. The Honor done me, and the pleasure given me in y^r^ late several Conveyances, sufficiently evince it.

I take it for granted that a Day of Gen^l^ Thanksgiving is already appointed, when with you I shall join in my hearty Amen to the universal Song, "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men!"—But I must hazard a melancholly Reflection or two amid this general Burst of Joy. Tell me, O my Friend, of what avail is this most wonderful blessing of Independence to the poor Individual who has sacrificed his all generously to obtain it for his Country, and has now nothing to depend upon for his own support but the mere good Providence of Heaven: not the Justice of his Country; for all regard to this prime attribute of God seems to be vanished from these Rising States. Empires founded upon Trick and Injustice can never prosper. If no restitution be made to injured friends who risqued every thing to uphold a desperate cause, Divine vengeance will by and bye appear in some great unlooked-for & forcible Event. National Crimes, which cannot be punished in a future, must be nationally punished in this world, if there be a righteous God above. All past History verifies the truth of this Observation. And for abandoning the now wretched Loyalists, says Dr. Carlisle, "We ought all to be damned both in this world and y^e^ world to come." Pardon, I write w^th^ some feeling.

The other day I suddenly met w^th^ a Freeman's Journal, in which was an acc^t^ of a late disturbance in the Army, & of our Great General's Conduct upon that Occasion — a Conduct truly admirable. Superior to what the common principles of Human Nature would have dictated to a Soaring Genius. To a Soul endued w^th^ a spark of ambition, and pointing to Earthly Grandeur, the Opportunity then afforded was a fine one indeed! The writing dispersed among them was well done, shrewd, sensible, & artful, perfectly calculated to blow all up into a universal flame. Had an Oliver commanded a republican army at such a delicate and critical Juncture, his towering brain would have traced out instantaneously a very different Line of Conduct. But Washington is the Patriot of Patriots. Talk of your Catos, y^r^ Brutus, & y^r^ Cassius—they are all meer Fools to him. In short, he is too good for an ingrate, base, degenerate world. Verily,

Verily, I don't know whether it would not have been best for us all, had he lain hold of the Helm; for I am confoundedly afraid the Stupid Crew will sink the Ship, when escaped the Storm and got into safe Port. Words cannot express my Veneration for this Character, to which the late Action has given the finishing stroke. Each State ought to erect a Statue to him: and I would inscribe on the Pedestal: Patriæ Liberator. Humani Generis Amator. Humanistati Laudibusq. Superior. But, alas, Alas! the God of this world has blinded their Eyes, and what they ought to do they know not.

It is truly very pious and very charitable in you, my very dear Friend, to talk as you do, of "trusting in the Almighty Protector of our grateful Country, that as he has brought us in sight of Jordan, &c., he will not suffer us now to sink, &c." As to this *grateful* Country, I, for my part, am grown so much of a Cynic of late, as to be filled with many uncharitable doubts ab^{t} the gratitude of this same grateful Country. And with respect to trusting in God, 'tis a very pious Resolve; but here again I have so much of the Sceptic about me as to doubt whether the Almighty will help a People who refuse to put their own shoulders to the work. We know with respect to Individuals it is s^{d} "Work out y^{r} own Salvation, because" &c. Human Exertions and Divine Aid go together wth Nations as well as individuals. This is my Creed, & I believe yours. However, God may save us miraculously, for aught I know, for the sake of a few righteous — for the sake of the few good men we have at the Head of our great Counsil — at the Head of our Army, and I must presume at the Head of our Churches. But I detain you too long. Forgive me this Wrong, and all my impertinent effusions wth y^{r} usual Candor: and be pleased to present my affec^{e} and respectful Salutations to y^{r} two daughters.

Ever my excellent Friend's

Most Entirely, W. P. S.

P. S. I have been tracing out y^{e} Boundaries of y^{e} United States upon some maps I have. It contains an amazing Extent of Territory. I could now wish to see a good map of the whole: hope some good hand will undertake it. I am sorry the Spaniards have such a Slice at y^{e} Western Extremity. But sure there are Acres enough now to pay just debts.

THE BATTLE

OF

MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE.

Read before the Society September 13th, 1849, at their Meeting at Freehold, Monmouth County.

BY

CHARLES KING, Esq.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE.

SEVENTY-ONE years ago, within sight almost of the spot where we now are peacefully assembled, in all the security of a well-ordered government, and with all the immunities and privileges of freemen — a fierce battle was fought between the mercenaries of the British crown, and the soldiers of Liberty, led by Washington in person, and struggling for the independence of these United States. There may be those within the sound of my voice, whose young ears listened to the booming cannon and the rattling musketry of that day — whose boy-hearts beat high when at its close, the retreat of the foe testified that the God of battles had smiled upon the virtuous arms of men contending for their rights and their homes.

Certainly there are present some of the descendants of the men who took part in that bloody and hard-fought field — for there was a large proportion of Jerseymen in that American army—and it seemed to me a not unfitting topic for the consideration of the New Jersey Historical Society, holding its meeting almost upon the scene of action, to endeavor to revive some of the particulars, and recount the chief incidents, of the battle of Monmouth Court House. Independently of the interest which belongs to the subject itself, I have the hope that, by reviving on the spot the memories of that day, some impulse may be imparted to inquiries for any anecdotes, manuscripts, or other papers, connected with those times, which may linger in the recollection, or lie uncared for in the lumber-rooms, or garrets, of the old settlers in the vicinage, and which it is the desire as it is the province of this Society to collect, embody, and preserve.

Seventy-one years ago then — on the 28th June, 1778 — was fought the battle of Monmouth Court House, between the American army commanded by George Washington, and the British army commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. It will enhance the estimate to be formed of that conflict, and of the conduct throughout it of the American forces, to preface the narrative of the battle itself, with a glance at the circumstances of the country at the time, and during the preceding trying winter.

The main army, indeed the only army of America, had passed the preceding winter in the camp of Valley Forge — exposed to famine, sickness, nakedness, and privations of every kind; while a hostile army, superior in number, well fed, well clothed, well paid, occupied comfortable quarters in Philadelphia, ready at the first approach of spring to take the field, refreshed by an easy and comparatively plenteous winter.

The sufferings at Valley Forge, as portrayed at the time by the honest pen of Gen. Washington, seem indeed to have been such as only the most exalted love of country could enable any army to sustain, and yet preserve its discipline and its courage. "Our army," says Washington, in a plain and energetic address to Congress, of 23d Dec. 1777,—"Our army must inevitably be reduced to one of these three things — to starve — dissolve — or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence." Referring subsequently to a movement he had ordered, with a view to intercept a detachment sent out from Philadelphia to forage, the General says he was obliged to abandon his purpose, being informed "that the men were unable to stir on account of a want of provisions, and that a dangerous mutiny begun the night before, and which was with difficulty suppressed by the spirited exertions of some of the officers, was still much to be apprehended, from the want of this article. This brought forth the only Commissary in the purchasing line in the camp, and with him this melancholy and alarming truth, that he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than 25 bbls. of flour! Form an opinion of our situation when I add he could not tell when to expect any. * * * * Soap, vinegar, and other articles allowed by Congress, we have none of, nor have we seen them, I believe, since the battle of Brandywine. The first, indeed, we have little occasion for,—few men having more than one shirt — many only the moiety of one — and some none at all. In addition, by a field return made to-day, we have, besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farmers' houses on the same account, no less than 2898 men now in

camp, unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked." Yet Congress seemed to expect that an army thus destitute should keep the field all winter, and beleaguer the British troops in Philadelphia. An actual remonstrance was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania against Gen. Washington's going into winter quarters; in reference to which, in this same paper, he says with bitterness natural enough under the circumstances, "I can assure gentlemen it is is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room, by a good fire-side, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets. However, altho' they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul pity those miseries which it is not in my power either relieve or to prevent."

These privations were in part occasioned by the fact that the continental money had begun to depreciate, and was unwillingly taken in payment for supplies; while the British, who held Philadelphia, paid liberal prices in gold and silver for all articles furnished to them, whether of forage, clothing, or provisions.

This army it was, naked, hungry, and unpaid, which, in the month of Dec. 1777, went into the dreary encampment, for the winter, of Valley Forge — a tract of wood-land — where the soldiers were to construct their own huts.

In his order of the day of 17th December, their great commander, after expressing his deep regret that he could not conduct his troops into better winter quarters, and setting forth the reasons, all of a public nature, why Valley Forge, and not some other part of the country, was selected, then adds — "These cogent reasons have determined the General to take post in the neighborhood of this camp, and influenced by them, he persuades himself that the officers and soldiers with one heart and mind will resolve to surmount every difficulty with a fortitude and patience becoming their profession, and the sacred cause in which they are engaged. He, himself, will share in the hardships and partake of every inconvenience."

This memorable order concludes with this memorable exhortation:

"To-morrow being the day set apart by the honorable Congress, for public thanksgiving and praise, and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgement to God for the manifold blessings he has granted us, the General directs that the army remain in its present quarters, and that the chaplains perform divine service with their several corps and brigades, and earnestly exhorts all officers and

soldiers whose absence is not indispensably necessary, to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

On the 29th May, 1778 — only 30 days before the battle of Monmouth — the American army still lying at Valley Forge, Gen. Washington thus writes to Gen. Gates: "The enemy are yet in possession of Philadelphia, in full force, and we have near 4000 men in this army sick of the small pox and other diseases" — the total force (sick included) did not much exceed 11,000 men. It was this ill-provided, starving, sickly army, nevertheless, which, when apprized on 18th June that the British troops had evacuted Philadelphia, and crossed into New Jersey, with the view of traversing that State to New York, showed all the alacrity of volunteers, and marched to battle with all the confidence of veterans. A very important political event had indeed occurred during the winter of '77–8. The King of France had openly taken part with America — had recognized our independence — formed a treaty of commerce and alliance with us — and although as yet no French force had been sent to our assistunce, it seemed hardly doubtful that such aid would soon follow.

Inspirited by this hope — and led by its great commander, the American army, as soon as apprized that the enemy had crossed into New Jersey, and taken the route to Moorestown and Mount Holly, passed the Delaware at a point 33 miles above Philadelphia, then known as Corryell's Ferry, now Lambertville, Hunterdon county, and marched through Hopewell, towards Princeton, keeping the high ground, in order to be master of its own actions, and to be in position to fight or to decline battle, as should be deemed most expedient.

Washington, with his habitual daring, desired to attack the foe, but the council of war, to which this question was submitted, overruled this wish, and determined that nothing more should be attempted than to harrass by all means possible the march of the English through New Jersey. Gen. Chas. Lee, the second in command under Washington, was strenuous in opposing any general action. This officer had lately been exchanged, after his capture in Dec. 1776, by a party of light horse under Capt. Harcourt, who surprised Gen. Lee at Baskenridge, where — some miles from his army — he had taken up his quarters under the protection of a slight guard. Great confidence was reposed by the country in Gen. Lee's military experience and skill, and as yet no distrust of his fidelity and disinterestedness prevailed. Generals Duportail and Steuben concurred in opinion with Lee—and out of seventeen general officers of whom the council

consisted, two only, Wayne and Cadwallader were for bringing the enemy to action. Lafayette rather favored the views of these two Generals, and Gen. Green was inclined to risk more, while hanging on the rear of the British, than the majority of the council deemed prudent. Washington, aware of these facts, and eager himself for battle, resolved on his own responsibility to take such measures as might force it on. The two armies were nearly equal in numerical force, though the British were greatly superior in all the appointments for war — the force under Gen. Washington was estimated at about 11,000 men, that under Sir Henry Clinton at 10,000.

On 24th June the British lay at Allentown, while the main body of Americans was in Hopewell township, about five miles from Princeton. The uncertainty which had hitherto prevailed as to the line of march which the British army designed to pursue, whether by New Brunswick and the Raritan river to New York, or by Freehold and Middletown to Sandy Hook, being dissipated, Washington put his forces in motion towards Monmouth.

The march thus far through New Jersey had been in this wise. As soon as Washington ascertained that Gen. Clinton had crossed the Delaware, he detached Gen. Maxwell, with his Jersey brigade, and such militia of the state as he could collect, to interrupt and impede his march by every obstruction in their power — so as to give time to the main American army — obliged to make a large circuit in order to cross the Delaware in safety — to come up and take advantage of any favorable circumstances that might present themselves. After crossing at Corryell's Ferry, he further detached Col. Morgan with a select corps of 600 men to reinforce Maxwell. But the slow advance of the British seemed to manifest a design and desire to bring on a general action, and to tempt Washington down from the high grounds he was following, into the plains through which the British were marching, and where their superiority in cavalry could be made to tell. As the weather was rainy and excessively hot, and the American troops were greatly fatigued and harrassed, Gen. Washington, for the purpose of resting and refreshing them — now well assured that the enemy did not seek to elude him — halted for two days at Hopewell. On the 24th June he ordered a further detachment of 1500 picked troops, under Gen. Scott, to reinforce those already in the vicinity of the enemy, the more effectually to annoy and delay their march. On the 25th the American army marched to Kingston, and receiving sure intelligence there that the enemy was directing his route on Monmouth Court House, and still anxious to bring on a

general action, Gen. Washington detached Brig. Gen. Wayne, with another 1000 of picked troops, to join the force already hanging on the rear and flank of the enemy, and confided the command of the whole to Lafayette.

As a matter of right, Lee, the second in rank to Washington, was entitled to the command; but he declined it, not supposing that an attack was intended. This tallied entirely with Gen. Washington's wish, who preferred very much that Lafayette, whom he knew to be desirous of fighting the enemy, should have charge of this select corps, rather than Lee, whom he knew to be averse to hazarding a battle.

Accordingly Lafayette pressed close upon the British rear—encumbered with an immense train of baggage wagons, cattle, horses, &c., stretching over a line of 12 miles — under the protection of Gen. Kniphausen and his Hessians. The order to Lafayette was to take the first fair opportunity of attacking the enemy's rear, with assurances that Washington would be at hand with the main army to support him. Accordingly the main body moved on the evening of the 25th from Kingston, where the baggage was left, and reached Cranberry early the next morning. A heavy storm and intensely hot weather prevented the troops from resuming their march on the 26th. The advanced corps, however, moved forward, and took post in the evening of 26th on the Monmouth road, about five miles from the British rear — with the purpose of attacking it next morning — but the main army, owing to its forced halt at Cranberry, having been thrown out of supporting distance, Gen. Washington sent an order to Lafayette to file off by his left towards Englishtown, which he effected early on the 27th.

The enemy, in marching from Allentown, having discovered that considerable bodies of Americans were hovering on his rear, and apprehensive for his baggage, changed the disposition of his troops, and advancing the rear of the column under Kniphausen, the baggage train included, to the front, constituted the rear guard of his best troops, consisting of all the grenadiers, light infantry and chasseurs of the line — commanded by Lord Cornwallis. Owing to this change, Washington decided still farther to reinforce his advance — and consequently Gen. Lee, who had by this time found that the fact of his declining the command of the advance was operating unfavorably to his reputation, was, at his own urgent request, sent forward with two brigades, carrying the whole force up to 5000 men, of all whom Gen. Lee was to assume the command — with this reservation, however,

that if Lafayette had matured any plan for attacking the enemy, he was to be permitted to carry it out, and retain the command for its execution. This not having been the case, Gen. Lee assumed the command, and on the same day, the 27th, the main army marched forward, encamping within three miles of Englishtown.

The enemy were strongly posted at Freehold, with their right extending about a mile and a half beyond the Court House, to the parting of the roads leading to Shrewsbury and Middletown — and their left along the road from Allentown, about 3 miles this side of the Court House. Their right flank lay on the skirt of a small wood, while their left was secured by a very thick one — a morass drawing towards their rear — their whole front covered by a wood, and for a considerable extent towards the left, by a morass. Such was the position of the British army early on the morning of the 28th June. Some 10 or 12 miles in their rear lay the Heights of Middletown, where, if once reached, Washington knew they would be unassailable by his army — and still burning for action, he determined to attack the British rear the moment it should move. He accordingly ordered Gen. Lee, commanding the advance, to make his dispositions for such attack — to keep his troops lying on their arms — taking care to have the main body under his own command in a like state of preparation.

About 5 A. M. on the morning of the 28th, Gen. Dickerson, who with his Jersey militia was watching the left of the enemy, sent word to Washington that they had begun their march. Immediately Washington put his own army in motion, and sent positive orders to Lee to attack, "unless there should be very powerful reasons to the contrary" — informing him at the same time, that he would be up to support the attack.

In conformity with these orders, Lee, lying with his forces at Englishtown, ordered a brigade to approach the rear of the enemy, and the regiments which led were those commanded by Col. Duryee and Col. Grayson. Wayne soon followed with his detachment, but after marching about a mile was obliged to halt by the halting of the detachment in his front. In about half an hour Wayne received an order from Gen. Lee to leave his corps and advance to the front to take charge of the advance as the post of danger and of honor. Wayne obeyed immediately, and soon overtook Gen. Lee near the meeting-house, having some 600 men, with two pieces of artillery, from Scott and Woodford's brigades, drawn up. Scott's brigade was advanced up a morass, and Varnum's in rear of it. Gen. Lee said

the halt had been occasioned by the contradictory intelligence he received, as to the movements of the enemy. The troops, however, were soon put in motion again; but had not marched far before a light-horseman brought word to the General that the British, from the heights above Freehold, where they had passed the previous night, after setting out on their way towards Middletown, had seemingly changed their purpose, faced about, and were advancing from the Court House down a road through the woods. Gen. Lee disposed his force so as to cover the roads to the woods, and ordered Colonels Butler and Jackson, with their detachments, to the front. Col. Butler led the advance, and the whole moved on till, on emerging into open ground, in front of the Court House, a body of the enemy's cavalry was perceived, drawn up north-west of the Court House, and between it and the American troops. A part of Butler's command charged these horse and drove them into the village, in much disorder, and the enemy seemed moving off. They soon, however, rallied, and made a stand, numbering, as far as then seen, about 300 horse and 200 foot, and the horse made a rapid charge upon Col. Butler. He received them with so steady and galling a fire, as to break their ranks and repulse them in such disorder, that in their retreat they carried off the foot with them. Col. Butler, acting under the immediate orders of Wayne, pursued, but was soon checked by the fire of several pieces of artillery before unperceived, and as the enemy were indicating a purpose to turn the right of the Americans; and the residue of Gen. Lee's command having come up, Wayne's original detachment was halted, in order to form and secure the right. Gen. Scott's brigade was posted in a wood, forming the left, with orders from Lee, as averred by that officer, but denied by Scott himself, to maintain that position at all hazards,—as the security of the whole depended upon the flank not being left uncovered. The enemy's force, now occupying the plain, had considerably increased. A column of artillery, with a strong covering party of foot and horse, was in the centre, while a still stronger party was directing its course towards the Court House, on the American right. After a vigorous cannonading, Col. Oswald, of our line, who had advanced to the front with his pieces, and rendered good service, was obliged to leave his position and recross the ravine in his rear, in order to replenish his ammunition, having expended all his round shot. At this juncture, and before any serious conflict had taken place, the American left under Scott retired, and Lee, though aware of the fatal effect of such a movement, and still apparently reluctant to hazard a general action, seems not to have

taken any steps to check this retrogade movement — which being soon followed by that of Lafayette's corps, left uncovered — led to the withdrawal from its advanced position of the whole American force, and to their retiring without a struggle before a British force of inferior numbers. How this movement originated precisely, or where the responsibility, can only be inferred from the subsequent enquiries before, and the decision of, the Court Martial which tried Gen. Lee; but its effects were most disastrous. The confidence with which the Americans had advanced to attack their enemy, and the partial success of this advance, were all lost. The troops, jaded by excessive heat, and disspirited and fatigued by marching and countermarching, were necessarily demoralized. Meanwhile, Washington, to whom Lee had communicated no tidings of the check, was urging his forces forward with all possible speed, excited by the cannonade between the advanced corps and the enemy, and eager for the fray. After he had marched about five miles, near midday, he met the advanced corps retiring before the enemy, without having made a single effort to maintain their ground. "Those whom he first fell in with, neither understood the motives of Gen. Lee nor his present design, and could give no other information than that by his order they had fled without fighting. Col. Harrison, one of his aids, whom Gen. Washington sent forward to ascertain the meaning of such an unexpected movement, fell in successively with several officers and corps, all retreating, and all ignorant of the reason why. Col. Ogden, among others, commanding a regiment in Maxwell's brigade, who was slowly following his retreating corps, with the indignation so finely intimated in the Latin poet's metaphor—"*iraque leonum vinclæ recusantum*," with the fierce wrath of the lion disdaining his chains — when interrogated by Col. Harrison as to the cause of the retreat, answered with great apparent exasperation, "By God, sir, they are flying from a shadow." Another New Jersey officer, Lieut. Col. Rhee, when asked the same question, manifested equal dissatisfaction at the retreat, but could give no account of the reasons why.

It can hardly be matter of surprise, that Washington, who had so perseveringly insisted on his first purpose, not to let the British army pass through New Jersey without an attempt to give them battle, should, when he saw the last chance, and that, as everything seemed beforehand to promise, a favorable one, sacrificed without any assigned cause — it is not to be wondered at, that even his habitual self-command should have abandoned him, when, on riding hurriedly to the rear of the retreating column, he fell in with Gen. Lee, he

addressed him in language, and still more with a manner, that implied extreme dissatisfaction and reproach. "What is all this?" was the abrupt and plain salutation of Washington on coming up with Lee. The latter did not or would not hear it. Washington repeated, "What means all this confusion and this retreat?" Lee replied, he saw no confusion but what arose from disobedience to his orders, and contradictory reports as to the force and movements of the enemy." Washington said it was only a covering party of the enemy before which Lee had retreated. Lee replied, it might be so, but they were stronger than he was, and he did not think it proper to risk so much, or words to that effect. Washington retorted, "that he should not then have undertaken the service," and rode disdainfully past him, in order to rally some of the flying regiments. His own aid, Col. Harrison, soon after came up, saying the British were close at hand, pressing hard upon our rear: that in 15 minutes they would be up. Gen. Washington succeeded in forming Col. Stewart's regiment, and Lt. Col. Ramsay's. Col. Livingston had formed his regiment behind the hedge-row, where the principal action that ensued was fought; and Lt. Col. Rhee, who knew the ground, being sent for by Washington, preparations were made for battle; — and Lee having come up, Washington asked him if he would take the command of the troops, and maintain the position, whilst he himself returned to bring up the main army. Lee answered that he would obey the Commander-in-Chief's orders, and would not be the first to leave the field. Hamilton, who, as aid-de-camp, was with Washington, exclaimed, "Well said, Lee. I will remain with you, and we will all die here rather than retreat." Gen. Lee, in his defence before the Court Martial, attempts to ridicule this exclamation as the effervescence of immature youth; but the general estimate of mankind will ever be, that such effervescence which both prompts and sustains gallant actions, is to be preferred to that calculating prudence which, in the language of the brave Ogden, "flies from shadows," disconcerts well-laid sttaregic plans, and hazards the fate of empires.

Lee having accepted the command, Washington, unaffected himself, apparently, by the exhausting heat and labors which were prostrating whole companies, rode back to his main body, and returned with them to the field of strife. Lee had scarcely time to complete his preparations for defence, when the enemy were upon him. He held them in check sufficiently long to give time to the American left, under Lord Stirling, and the main army, forming a second line, to be drawn up on an eminence, with a wood in the rear and a morass in front.

When finally obliged to withdraw, Lee effected his retreat in good order, and took post behind Englishtown. The attack was then turned against the second American line, but as the British were crossing the morass in its front, they were enfiladed by Lord Stirling's artillery — advantageously posted — and this fire, with the aid of some infantry corps, also well posted, effectually put a stop to the advance. Failing in this attack, the enemy turned upon the right wing of the Americans, but *there* was Greene — and where Greene was, no soldierly qualification nor preparation was ever wanting. Some pieces of artillery, placed on rising ground, (Comb's Hill,) commanding his front, swept away not only the body that was assailing his position, but enfiladed severely that still remaining in front of and skirmishing with the left wing. At this moment, Wayne, furious with the morning's check, had advanced with a body of infantry, and attacked the assailants in front, with such a heavy and well-sustained fire, that they recrossed the ravine — too glad to regain the strong position from which they had descended.

The day was now far spent, and the troops, under that sweltering sun, were yet more spent. The exhausting nature of the service, and of the excessive heat, may be judged of by the answer before the Court Martial, given by Gen. Knox, the Chief of the artillery, to this question of Gen. Lee:—

Q. Do you recollect the two regiments that were placed in front of the cannon being so excessively fatigued that they had not the power to remove to the right or to the left, to give a free passage to the cannon to fire upon the enemy?

Ans. I recollect Col. Livingston's regiment being in that case.

Along the brook which crossed the principal scene of battle, and in a morass covered with alder bushes, were found next day many American and British soldiers — dead without a wound — who, overwhelmed with heat and fatigue, had dragged themselves to the borders of the water, to drink and die.

But Washington, untired, meditated a renewed battle, and resolved to become the assailant, notwithstanding the strength of the British lines, with flanks secured by thick woods and morasses, and their front approachable only through a defile.

Disregarding these obstacles, Gen. Poor, with his New Hampshire brigade — yet glorious with the laurels they had won at Saratoga — and the Carolina brigade, was ordered to take post on the British right, and Woodford, with his brigade, on the left; while the artillery, adequately supported, were to attack in front. But the impediments

to taking the indicated positions on the flanks of the enemy, were so great that, before they could be surmounted, night had fallen, and Washington, still unwearied, was obliged to postpone till the morrow the great revenge he meditated. The whole army laid upon their arms, with the hope and expectation of attacking the enemy at early dawn, and Washington, wrapped in his cloak, laid himself to rest among his soldiers — the bright, calm moon and the dewey heavens looking down with impartial serenity upon the wearied sleepers, the suffering wounded, and the unconscious dead of either army — after that day of hot strife beneath a burning sun.

But earnest, as Sir Henry Clinton, in his vain-glorious despatch to his government, giving an account of the battle of Monmouth, professed himself to be to bring "*Mr.* Washington to battle," he would not wait the morrow's dawn; but stealing away silently in the deep midnight — so silently that Gen. Poor, who lay in close proximity to his outposts, had no intimation of the movement — he had, before the light of morning roused the sleepers of the American bivouac, placed long miles between his troops and ours; so that before they could be marched, the British would already be secure among the Neversink Hills, which dip down towards Middletown.

The fleet of Lord Howe had arrived off the Hook on the very day on which the conflict was going on on the field of Monmouth. As a march to the Hook, and the embarkation of the troops under the guns of such a fleet could not be prevented, Gen. Washington was compelled to let the prey escape him, and turn his face in another direction.

Thus ended, then, the great day of Monmouth. The loss of the Americans, according to the official return, was, in *killed*, 8 officers and 61 privates; in wounded, 160 privates.

Among the officers killed was Lt. Col. Bowne, of Pa., and Major Dickerson, of Va., both officers of approved merit.

Sir Henry Clinton, in his official report of the battle, puts his *killed*, at 4 officers and 61 rank and file; and his *wounded* at 15 officers and 155 rank and file, besides 3 sergeants and 56 soldiers, who died of fatigue, without a wound. Indeed, says the dispatch, "such was the heat and the fatigue, that a great part of those we lost fell dead as they advanced."

Lt. Col. Monckton, who commanded the 2nd battalion British Grenadiers, was the most conspicuous officer killed on that side. He fell gallantly leading up his command, which, after being broken by the fire from an American battery, he had rallied; and as they

approached a barn in the rear of the parsonage, Wayne, having directed his men to pick out the officers, or, as he expressed it, "the king birds," ordered a fire, which killed Monckton, disabled several other officers, and completely checked the advance. "The spot near where Monckton fell, is said to be marked by an old stump, in a cultivated field, about 8 rods north-east of the parsonage." His body lies in the church yard of the old meeting house — the grave being marked by a simple, painted board, bearing record of his name, and of the time and manner of his death. This humble tribute to a soldier's memory was paid by the village schoolmaster of Freehold some few years ago — who, being English, sought thus in a foreign land to do homage to his native country, by rescuing from oblivion the final resting place of one of her honored sons.

The actual number of the British *killed* was much greater, however, than that reported in the official account; for Gen. Washington, in his letters to Congress, says "the enemy's slain, left on the field and buried by us, according to the return of the persons assigned to that duty, were *four* officers and 245 privates. Exclusive of these, they buried some themselves, as there were several new graves near the field of battle."

Leaving the ever faithful and ever ready Maxwell and the active Morgan to follow in the rear of the retreating enemy, and to protect the country from marauding depredations, Washington marched to New Brunswick, to be ready for any enterprise which the future movements of the enemy might suggest. Grateful for the heroism no less than for the fortitude and endurance of his soldiers, Washington would probably have overlooked Gen. Lee's misconduct; but that arrogant and and ill-advised officer, stung with the consciousness of a degraded position before the world, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief letters at once disrespectful and insubordinate, demanding an explanation of Washington's manner and language on the field, and calling for a Court Martial. A Court was instantly ordered, Lord Stirling presiding; and after protracted investigation, from July 4th to 2d August, Gen. Lee was found guilty of the three charges:

1. Disobedience of orders, in not attacking the enemy on 28th June, agreeably to repeated instructions.

2. Misbehavior before the enemy, on the same day, by making an unnecessary and disorderly retreat.

3. Disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief, in two letters of 28th June and 1st July.

The sentence was suspension *for one year* — which Congress con-

firmed. Lee forthwith retired from the army, became a planter in Virginia, lived the life of a recluse, writing calumnies upon Washington, and dying, finally, unnoticed and most obscurely in Philadelphia—though when dead, by one of those caprices not uncommon in popular governments, buried with all honor, and even seeming regret, by the public authorities of the city, where his life had been permitted to go out without an enquiry.

In the army which fought at Monmouth was assembled a very large proportion of the distinguished officers, foreign and native, of our American revolution. Lafayette, Steuben, Duportail, were among the foreigners — Washington, Lee, Greene the future hero of the the South — Stirling, Knox Washington's future Secretary of War—Wayne, Paterson, Woodford, Scott, Maxwell, Cadwallader, Poor, Dickerson, and Heard, were among the native general officers. Among the field officers were, from New Jersey, Col. Shreve, Frelinghuysen, two Ogdens, Matthias and Aaron, McRea, and not least, Morgan, of the rifles, who, though not in the battle, for lack of orders, was chafed almost into madness by being near enough to hear the roar of the conflict, and yet without orders to join in it. Col. Alex. Hamilton and Lt. Col. Aaron Burr commanding at the time Col. Malcolm's N. Y. regiment, were also in the hottest part of the conflict.

In no one of his battles, possibly, were the personal qualities of the Commander-in-Chief more influential than in Monmouth. His overawing presence, when riding up to Lee and checking his shameful retreat, saved the day. "Never," said Lafayette, "was Washington greater in war than in this action. His presence stopped the retreat: his dispositions fixed the victory: his fine appearance on horseback, his calm courage roused to animation by the vexations of the morning, gave him the air best calculated to excite enthusiasm."

He exposed himself throughout the day like a soldier, while combining all the movements with the far-reaching sagacity and coolness of the great commander; and his iron frame and indomitable spirit seemed to suffer no attaint from burning suns, or parching thirst, or fatigue, or exposure. Most justly did the President of Congress, write to Washington, "Our acknowledgements are especially due to Heaven for the preservation of your person, necessarily exposed, for the salvation of America, to the most imminent danger on the late occasion".

It is not without interest to add that this fierce battle was fought on Sunday; and the contrast of such a Sunday of revolutionary annals with the calm and holy observance of that day now, among

the people whom Monmouth, and the yet fiercer battles after Monmouth, made free, is not among the least striking manifestations that God is with us as a nation;—for where then was the rushing charge, the roar of cannon, and rattling musketry, the agony of the wounded, and the despair of the dying, are now only heard and seen on the still, quiet morn of that holy day, the church-going bell, the succession of family after family — fathers, mothers, children — in neat attire, wending their way to the house of God — there to pay homage meet to His Almighty Power, and pour out grateful thanks for his manifold mercies — not the least of which mercies it is, that we are dwelling in freedom and security, with none to make us afraid, in homes enlightened by education, and sanctified by unfettered religious faith. For the defence of such enjoyments and such privileges, our fathers thought it no wrong to draw the sword and to use it, on Sundays as on week days. May their children show themselves, when need is, worthy of such progenitors — ready at all times to emulate their example — ready to live and die for Freedom, Faith, and Country!